



R E P O R T
OF THE
NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR THE YEAR 1814;

Dated 19th June 1815.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
&c. &c. &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Leicester Square, 19th June 1815.

MY LORD,

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment has the honour to report to Your Lordship, THAT a greater number of Individuals has been Vaccinated in the course of last year than the preceding; that several thousand more charges of Vaccine Lymph* have been distributed to the Public, whence the destructive ravages of Small Pox have been diminished.

It appears from the Bills of Mortality of London, that the deaths occasioned by Small Pox have decreased in a larger proportion than one-fourth, six hundred and thirty-eight having fallen victims to that malady during the last year, eight hundred and ninety-eight during the former. Large indeed is this melancholy catalogue, which is attributable to the dissemination of Variolous Matter by a few interested individuals, who, from sordid motives, continue the practice of inoculating with Small Pox Virus, and diffusing this fatal disease through the Metropolis.

With the view of augmenting the benefits of this Establishment, the Board has lately appointed a class of Extraordinary Vaccinators, in addition to the Stationary Surgeons of respectability, who have voluntarily stepped forward to contribute their assistance gratuitously, compose this class, from which it is intended hereafter to elect the Stationary Vaccinators.

Another class, denominated Corresponding Vaccinators, has also been established, from which a very material extension of the benefits to be derived from the Vaccine Institution is confidently expected. Each person will in his own neighbourhood be a point, from which the practice will continually diverge, and through whom any communication of importance may at once be made to this Board.

The Stationary and Extraordinary Vaccinators must reside in London, or the Suburbs; but the Corresponding may live at any distance, or in any part of the World.

The

* At the different Stations 4,686 persons have been Vaccinated, and 32,190 charges of Lymph have been distributed.

The official communications from the Medical Colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, evincing their confidence in Vaccination, and the annihilation of Small Pox in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope and of Ceylon, by its introduction, as formerly reported, have been insufficient to convince some individuals of the security against the infection of Small Pox; but it is to be hoped, that the strong additional facts hereafter stated, will produce the fullest conviction of its benefits in their minds.

From the official documents transmitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to this Board, respecting the effects of Vaccination in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, it appears that the inhabitants have been secured against the visitation of one of the severest scourges incident to the human race, as the sequel shews. In the year 1728, the Small Pox swept off nearly one-half of the population; in 1756, about one-fourth; in 1771 and 1772, it occasioned a comparatively less, though very great mortality; and in 1792, it destroyed one-third; and of those who survived the Disease, one-third lingered out a short and miserable existence, afflicted with dropsy, marasmus, consumption, &c. It is worthy of remark, that in three times out of the four, the Disease was introduced by Slave Ships. Let the contrast now be drawn between the introduction of Variolous Infection and Vaccine Inoculation.

In 1802 Vaccination was introduced from the British Possessions in India, but its general use was prevented by the prejudices of the people, and the Lymph, after a short time, could not be procured. In 1805, it was re-introduced, and the French Government seeing the necessity of Regulations, framed some accordingly; but Vaccination was only partially adopted, for it did not exist in many parts of the Island when the British took possession of it. In 1811, the Small Pox re-appeared in the Island, and about 220 persons became infected, of whom thirty died. The alarm excited by the progress of this disease, prompted his Excellency Governor Farquhar to issue his mandate, compelling all the inhabitants to be immediately Vaccinated, which energetic measure at once arrested the progress of Small Pox.

In 1813 an opportunity was offered of putting to the test the security of Vaccination, by a Slave (who came from the Island of Madagascar, and was afflicted with the confluent form of Small Pox) having been landed and received into the Hospital; many Slaves and other vaccinated Persons, were exposed to the Infection, but no one became the subject of the Disease.

From the introduction of Vaccination in 1802, to the 28th February 1814, it is computed that 200,000 persons have been Vaccinated; and the Medical Practitioners unanimously declare, that no instance has occurred of Small Pox being contracted after regular Vaccination.

In the Island of Bourbon the calamitous effects of Variolous Disease, and the beneficial consequences of Vaccination, though detailed in a more abridged form, as forcibly corroborate the utility of Vaccine Inoculation, from its having banished the Small Pox from that Settlement.

The National Vaccine Board cannot omit to direct your Lordship's attention to the meritorious conduct and zealous exertions of private Individuals, not of the medical profession, who have not only Vaccinated many hundreds every year; but who have studiously maintained a supply of Lymph in their districts for the perpetual renewal of Vaccination. It has particularly noticed the ardent zeal of Mr. Ellis, of Rhos Farm, who has vaccinated several thousands in North Wales, without a single failure; and also of the late Rev. Mr. Holt, and the Rev. Mr. Finch, two of the earliest friends to the practice; who resided, the one in Buckinghamshire, the other in a populous part of Lancashire, and who met with undeviating success;—a success which puts to shame the negligent practice of some belonging to the Medical Profession. For, strange as it may appear, it is not the less true, that there are many places in the United Kingdom, where, though Vaccination is professed, it is in effect, never fairly practised. Lymph, indeed, has been procured from the National Establishment, but it would seem only for present, and not prospective purposes; as no pains have been taken to preserve it by a succession of cases; and that too, where the population in many of the districts supplied, has exceeded some thousands, and even in some of these where County Hospitals are established.

In many instances the Board has had reason to lament, that throughout entire districts the Lymph has been lost altogether; and when thus suffered to be lost, there
must

must surely be just grounds of suspicion, that interested motives have actuated individuals to throw serious impediments in the way of the general adoption of Vaccination.

In confirmation of this conclusion, the Board adds the plain and unaffected narrative of a person who, humbly situated in life, has in the true spirit of philanthropy, been the instrument of dispensing the benefits of Vaccination to an extensive neighbourhood, and of preserving a regular supply of Lymph, with which many Medical Practitioners have been liberally furnished.

Mr. W. Jeffery, of Cambus-baron, near Stirling, after reciting the history of his practice, which from the purest motives of benevolence, he commenced under circumstances not necessary to be detailed, thus proceeds in his communication to the Board:—"Vaccine Inoculation has required such a character for ten miles round where I dwell, that the Natural Small Pox is not heard of. In this village there is not one child which has not been Vaccinated, (excepting in two families,) so universal has the practice become; and it is remarked by the inhabitants of the village, that the children are more numerous owing to their being Vaccinated; and among the children that I have Vaccinated, I challenge all the country round to produce any instance in which the Inoculation failed to preserve them from Variolous Contagion, notwithstanding their being exposed to lying in bed, eating, and drinking with those infected with the Small Pox. I am much surprised when I hear of such backwardness in and about London, to the performance of such a salutary benefit to the human race. If any one would speak against it in any village, or in the large parish of St. Ninians, he would expose himself to the contempt of all the people."

The National Vaccine Board has it in contemplation to enrol the names of such steady and exemplary friends, under the denomination of Honorary Vaccinators, as they cannot with propriety be included in the other orders; and it hopes to receive from this class, a continuance of their valuable communications. Though it cannot be supposed that any stimulus is required, to incite the active labours of such highly commendable persons; yet the Board cannot in justice silently pass over such zeal, without giving some signal mark of its approbation.

Notwithstanding the accumulated and accumulating proofs of the utility of Vaccination, there is reason to apprehend that Variolous Inoculation will still be persisted in, whereby the baneful effects of Small Pox must be continually propagated.

The Board has with regret to observe, that although the punishment of three months imprisonment was awarded against Sophia Vantandillo, for carrying her child whilst under the influence of Small Pox through the public streets, (which infected many others, eight of whom died,) the unwary and uninformed are still enticed by the hand-bills of shameless empyrics, to submit their children to Variolous Inoculation. It is however yet to be hoped, that the above sentence so recently passed by the Court of King's Bench, which the Board of the Vaccine Establishment has taken every method of promulgating, may produce considerable benefit. But if Inoculation of Small Pox be permitted, the promiscuous intercourse of the infected with society at large, ought to be as speedily as possible prevented, and a receptacle* established, to which the diseased should be immediately removed; for the narrow alleys and confined courts in which most of the poor reside, must tend to concentrate contagion, to render it extremely virulent, and eventually to disseminate this Disease under its most malignant form.

The Board selected Sophia Vantandillo as a proper example, on account of the extent of the mischief occasioned by her misconduct, and that this prosecution, followed by a lenient punishment, may prevent any further wilful exposure of Inoculated Persons, is its fervent wish. It at the same time prosecuted Mr. Burnet, who inoculated the child of Sophia Vantandillo, and who has long circulated the most mischievous and offensive hand-bills, offering to inoculate persons with Small Pox gratuitously, and stigmatizing Vaccination as productive of the most loathsome diseases.

This Practitioner having suffered judgment to go by default, has been recently sentenced by the Court of King's Bench, to six months imprisonment.

The

* The Small Pox Hospital has been lately purchased, for the use of the sick poor afflicted with fevers.

The Board has a duty of the highest nature to perform;—and that it is resolved to discharge faithfully and energetically.

The Board has endeavoured to form a system, regular and consistent in all its parts, conducing uniformly to one main end, namely, the universal adoption of the practice introduced by the immortal JENNER. It entertains the confident expectation that so great a blessing will be no longer under-valued, and that the labours of the good and powerful, will not be rendered impotent by the ignorant and the interested. It trusts, that the wisdom of Parliament will not be set at nought by the most unfeeling and worthless of the Medical Profession, and a Disease even more destructive than the Plague, allowed to be fostered by them with impunity, and continually propagated among the unsuspecting multitude of the United Kingdom.

The whole of the Expenses incident to this Establishment, for the year 1814, were defrayed by the Vote of Parliament which passed last year; but the Board regrets, that in consequence of the recent prosecutions and convictions of the persons mentioned in this Report, and the measures adopted for the more effectual extension of the Practice of Vaccination throughout the Empire, an addition of Five hundred Pounds to the annual Grant will be necessary.

J. LATHAM

(President of the Royal College of Physicians)
PRESIDENT.

William Blizard,
MASTER of the Royal College of Surgeons.

<i>Henry Ainslie, M.D.</i>	} CENSORS of the Royal College of Physicians.
<i>James Haworth, M.D.</i>	
<i>Thomas Hume, M.D.</i>	
<i>Henry James Cholmeley, M.D.</i>	

<i>Henry Cline,</i>	} GOVERNORS of the Royal College of Surgeons.
<i>William Norris,</i>	

By Order of the Board,

James Hervey, M.D.
Registrar.

APPENDIX.

THE following REPORT has been transmitted, in a Communication dated St. Petersburg, April 13th, 1815, from his Excellency ALEXANDER CRICHTON, Knight of the Order of St. Walmadine, Physician to the Emperor and Empress Dowager of All the *Russias*, and Superintendent of Vaccination throughout the *Russian Empire*, to JAMES MOORE, Esquire, Director of the National Vaccine Establishment, *London*.

TABLE représentant le Nombre des Enfants de toute la Russie, à qui l'on a INOCULÉ LA VACCINE; dans les Années 1811, 1812, et 1813.

DANS LES GOUVERNEMENS	1811:	1812:	1813:	EN TOUT.
D'ARCHANGEL - - - -	431	2,003	3,027	5,461
D'ASTRACAN - - - -	717	5,827	3,762	10,309
DE BELOSTOC - - - -	5,975	2,577	- - -	8,552
DE WILLNO - - - -	5,364	4,075	3,474	12,513
DE WITEPSK - - - -	3,611	- - -	8,692	12,303
DE VLADIMIR - - - -	8,220	5,792	1,313	15,327
DE VOLHYNIA - - - -	5,810	- - -	- - -	5,810
DE VOLOGDA - - - -	6,975	15,942	7,116	30,033
DE VORONESCH - - - -	10,862	13,188	- -	24,050
DE VIATKA - - - -	413	2,795	1,159	4,365
DE GRODNO - - - -	9,510	1,281	3,756	14,547
DE LA GEORGIA - - - -	—	—	—	—
DE EKATHERINOSLAFF - -	6,974	11,172	12,165	30,311
DE FRKOUTSK - - - -	10,008	47,004	36,211	93,223
DE LA CAUCASUS - - - -	1,737	4,476	- - -	6,212
DE KRASAN - - - -	3,574	18,382	18,506	40,462
DE KALOUGA - - - -	5,767	- - -	2,724	8,491
DE KIEFF - - - -	5,950	- - -	5,045	10,995
DE KROSTOMA - - - -	2,422	628	- - -	3,050
DE LA COURLANDE - - -	8,451	4,917	8,539	21,957
DE KGURSK - - - -	29,472	7,134	- - -	36,606
DE LA LIVONIA - - - -	8,284	5,731	17,190	31,205

(continued.)

Table of Vaccine Inoculation in Russia,—*continued*.

DANS LES GOUVERNEMENTS	1811 :	1812 :	1813 :	EN TOUT.
DE MINSK - - - - -	3,253	3,207	5,444	11,904
DE MOGHILEFF - - - - -	9,581	4,249	4,046	17,876
DE MOSCOW - - - - -	7,393	5,382	- - -	12,780
DE NIZNEYNOVGROD - - - - -	5,993	8,310	8,036	22,389
DE NOVGOROD - - - - -	1,788	12,491	5,952	20,231
D'OLONETZ - - - - -	408	5,855	3,826	10,089
D'ORENBURG - - - - -	3,996	15,755	8,377	28,128
D'OREL - - - - -	3,901	6,026	3,161	13,088
DE PENZA - - - - -	5,594	16,878	9,772	32,244
DE PERME - - - - -	1,779	13,245	14,147	29,172
DE PODOLSK - - - - -	15,078	- - -	- - -	15,078
DE POLTAVA - - - - -	12,094	13,665	16,288	42,047
DE PSKOFF - - - - -	3,034	2,280	1,456	6,770
DE RESAN - - - - -	4,949	5,326	6,976	17,251
DE ST. PETERSBOURG - - - - -	7,605	11,185	1,844	20,634
DE SARATOFF - - - - -	5,904	11,633	2,733	26,270
DE SIMBRISK - - - - -	5,289	8,725	4,914	18,928
D'UKRAINE - - - - -	3,042	19,268	14,934	37,244
DE SOLENSK - - - - -	9,412	2,417	- - -	11,829
DE TAURIDE - - - - -	1,617	4,707	3,174	9,498
DE TAMBOFF - - - - -	17,587	9,642	8,559	35,788
DE TWER - - - - -	4,500	5,422	1,051	10,973
DE TOBOLSK - - - - -	1,541	1,514	2,341	5,396
DE TOMSK - - - - -	804	2,407	3,481	6,692
DE TOULA - - - - -	6,496	10,683	13,392	30,571
DE CHERSON - - - - -	1,368	- - -	- - -	1,368
DE TSCHERNIGOFF - - - - -	8,030	7,898	- - -	15,928
D'ESTHONIA - - - - -	2,610	7,810	7,229	17,649
DE JAROSLAFF - - - - -	2,230	3,614	6,922	11,866
TOTAL - - - - -	297,408	359,061	295,934	962,403

(Signed)

A. CRICHTON.

Copy of a RESOLUTION transmitted to the Board of
The National Vaccine Establishment.

Workhouse, Gray's-Inn Lane,
31st May 1815.

An Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Governors and Directors of the
Poor of the United Parishes of *St. Andrew Holborn above the Bars* and
St. George the Martyr, Middlesex.

THE Board being specially summoned “to take into Consideration the propriety of
“issuing a printed Hand-bill throughout these Parishes, acquainting the Inhabitants that
“if any Person expose a Child, or suffer Children to appear in public, under Small Pox
“Infection, he or she would be prosecuted by the Board of Governors; requesting the
“Churchwardens and Overseers to use their influence in seeing that this Regulation
“be duly executed; and also ordering the Constables, Beadles, and other Officers, to
“convey the Child or Children to their homes, that their Parents being ascertained, may
“be proceeded against at common Law, by the Vestry Clerk;”—

Resolved, THAT this Board, considering that they have not power, by their Act, to
expend any sum of Money, except for the Relief of the Poor, feel obliged to relinquish
this subject.

(Signed)

JOHN S. TAYLOR,
Vestry Clerk.

REPORT of the National Vaccine
Establishment, for the year 1814;

Dated 19 June
1815.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
29 June 1815.
